

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" THURSDAY, Capt. F. v. Senden Noon, 8th October.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Middle of October. Capt. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908.

[8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... CALDONNIEN Martin 28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ERNEST SIMONS Girard 29th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... POLYNESIEN Broc 12th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS VILLE DE LA CROIXAT Barillon 13th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £17.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " " 29 " " "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS 20 " " "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL OLRV 12th Oct. CORSE 11th Jan., 1909.
† CEYLAN 26th Nov.

† New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908.

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[460]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY.

Hongkong 24th March, 1908.

[11]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[12]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 24th March 1908.

CALCUTTA,

19, Beantack Street.

SHANGHAI,

556, Nanking Road.

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CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd September.

In consequence of the appointment of H.E. Chang Chih Tung as Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the working of the Company being unsatisfactory the shareholders in Canton as well as those in Shanghai and Hankow are, consequently they refused to pay the second call of shares at \$1.50 each. Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, president of the Railway Company, yesterday, accompanied by Kum Kuo Ching, left here for Shanghai to approach the railway shareholders: there in person with the view of appeasing their minds and persuading them to pay their second instalment of the capital.

ROBBERY.

The arrest of a microscopist at Wongcha the other day, who was suspected to have had a hand in the robbery committed in a wealthy man's house in Lo Pai Hong Street in the Western suburb as reported, led to the arrest of another robber named Chao Chi Nam by the police. At the trial yesterday at the police station the latter pleaded guilty and he has also disclosed the names of six of his comrades. The police are now employing their best efforts to apprehend the rest of the culprits.

NEW PREFECT.

The newly-appointed Kwangchow Prefect, Ko Kuo Cheung, will take over the seal of office on the 1st day of the 9th moon, the 25th instant, from Chao Meng Tsang.

NEW OFFICES.

Before assuming the duties of his new appointment as Taotai for the Development of Native Industries in Canton, Chan Mong Tsang has been appointed by the Viceroy to act as Assistant Director to both the Board of Reorganisation and the Customs Superintendent's new office, Kwan Mo Chu.

COPPER CURRENCY.

As restriction has been enforced to prohibit the exportation of copper cents from Canton to other provinces at present, the Canton Mint has, in consequence, accumulated a large number of these coins in stock. The Shan Hou Chu has now issued a proclamation inviting merchants to buy these copper coins and transport them for circulation in the inland districts.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS.

THE GRAVITATION SCHEME.

Concerning this important public work, the Director of Public Works writes in his annual report laid before the Legislative Council to-day:—

The works in progress during the year comprised the storage reservoir, filter beds, catch-water and distribution works. Though still incomplete, the new works afforded an ample supply of water throughout the year for the inhabitants of Kowloon Peninsula.

STORAGE RESERVOIR.

Very poor progress was made with this contract. The height of the main dam was increased by 9 feet during the year bringing it up to 427 feet above Ordnance Datum or 22 feet below overflow level. The following are the quantities of material used in its construction during the year:—
Cement concrete, 3,900 cubic yards.
Rubble masonry facework, 200 " " "
Ashlar " 3,000 " " "

The concrete foundation for the bywash dam was completed up to ground level, and the side walls of the bywash channel were under construction over a length of about 200 feet.

FILTER BEDS.

The meters and pipes for the filter beds arrived during the year but not in time to admit of the completion of this section of the work. The pipes were however fixed and the filtering materials placed in the beds, only the fixing of the meters and building of the meter house remaining to be done.

CATCHWATER.

This work would have been completed during the year, had it not been for landslips which were caused by heavy rainstorms. The first of these occurred in May and brought down a mass of rock, earth and boulders amounting to about 2,500 cubic yards which completely blocked the catchwater at 9,500 feet. In September another rainstorm following a typhoon caused slips of earth amounting to 3,000 cubic yards which blocked the catchwater in two places. As the result of these landslips it was considered advisable to build some additional side walls and to construct another overflow and these works were proceeded with.

At the end of the year, the construction of the recorder house, fixing of recorder, completion of the new overflow and a small amount of walling below the catchwater were the only works remaining to be done in connection with this portion of the work.

DISTRIBUTION WORKS.

Considerable progress was made with this section of work. On the west side of the Peninsula the supply was extended to Tai Kok Tsui, Fuk Tsun Heung and Sham Shui Po, whilst additional mains were laid in Yau-mat and Mong Kok Tsui. At Kowloon Point, the 4" main in Austin and Macdonnell Roads was replaced by a 7" from Station Street South to Obater Road, the Robinson Road main was extended to the Praya and the 4" main in Salisbury Road completed. On the east side of the Peninsula the supply was extended to To Kwa Wan, whilst Kowloon City was supplied by laying a main along the old boundary line. Fire hydrants were fixed on all the old mains.

The above included the laying of:—2,900 feet 7" cast iron pipes, 8,300 feet 6" cast iron pipes, 1,900 feet 5" cast iron pipes, 14,000 feet 4" cast iron pipes, 700 feet 3" cast iron pipes. Fire hydrants to the number of 100, and 65 street fountains were fixed.

The following mains were taken up:—2,900 feet 4" cast iron pipes in Austin and Macdonnell Roads, for which the 2" cast iron pipes mentioned above were substituted.

1,000 feet 5" cast iron pipes in Station Street North, from the Pumping Station to the Police Station, Yau-mat. This main was laid as a temporary measure in 1907 to enable the supply from the Cheung Sha Wan intakes to be more fully availed of. The introduction of the gravitation supply from the new works rendered it useless.

The mains connecting the wells, which formed the original sources of supply, with the pumping station, were taken up and cleaned preparatory to relaying. This included the taking up of 2,400 feet 7" cast iron pipes.

4,400 " 6" " "

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES-VEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES-VEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [65]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [150]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUERN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [357]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des-VEUX ROAD Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [188]

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [154]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Opening, 22nd August, 1908. [150]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [148]

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS. FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS, consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREEK, GRAECO-BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, and EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SUZANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings) and OF KAHNIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AYOAHJITAN, and OF BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—

L. U. BAIRDA, European Consul, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [111]

any PAPER, or old ENVELOPE, to be made
 o Books (or the Children of the Poor Schools
 to be taught) by the Sisters.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and invigorating. Undoubtedly the best Beer brewed in America

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG, 5th September, 1908

DEATH.

On September 17, 1908, suddenly, at Shanghai, RUDDIE GORDON, Merchant, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUSINESS.

What is usually considered the most important meeting of the Legislative Council during the year was held this afternoon, when the Budget was presented by his Excellency the Governor and the estimates laid on the table. To a large extent the presentation of these to the members of the Council marks the progress and condition of the Colony and the prospects for its prosperity in the ensuing year. On this occasion special interest attaches to the Estimates mainly on account of the unusual state of affairs created by the agitation against the use of opium and the projected abolition of the opium monopoly. From a cursory glance at the bulky volume of figures containing the Estimates for 1909 it does not at first sight seem as if any very drastic measures are to be enforced next year, the main items of expenditure being about the same as in the current year, while the principal difference in the revenue is due to the transfer of some \$400,000 from the defunct Widows and Orphans Fund to general revenue. With regard to opium the monopoly remains the same as during the present year, although there is a trifling reduction in the licences owing to the proposed reduction in the issue for 1909. At the Council meeting, Mr. Murray Stewart, as will be seen from the report, traversed the Under-Secretary for State's speech on the opium question, delivered in the House of Commons. He also dealt in a very suggestive way with the vexed question of the prosecutions instituted by the Building Authority against property owners. His question with regard to the railway was answered in a manner which may lead later on to a resolution being moved on the subject. The business of the meeting was finished when the Council went into Finance Committee and passed, or rather recommended the adoption of, an exceptionally large number of minutes, but none of the financial votes was of very great import.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory at 10.00 a.m. to-day:—
"Typhoon or typhoon West of Mindoro, moving W.N.W."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN

REDEMPTION OF PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd September.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to raise a loan in the English money market for the equivalent of Tls. 50,000,000. The money will be appropriated towards the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd September.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi, special commissioner to the United States of America, will leave Peking to-day.

FINANCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TANG SHAO-YI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd September.

Duke Tsai, president of the Board of Revenue, personally handed to H.E. Tang Shao-yi a memorandum on the subject of Finance.

Duke Tsai requested the Special Commissioner to conduct investigations into the various financial systems during his forthcoming sojourn in Foreign countries.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

JAPANESE RETALIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Honolulu, 23rd September.

In view of the persistence of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods and Japanese manufactures as conducted in China, the Japanese residents in Honolulu have retaliated by boycotting the Chinese fish market.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REINFORCEMENTS of Japanese gendarmes to the extent of over 13,000 men have arrived in Korea.

THE letter from a Macao subscriber and much local news are unavoidably held over from today's issue.

AMONG the passengers who arrived this morning from the homeward by the P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, was Police Sergeant Sim, of the local force. Mr. Sim has just returned from leave.

THE Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan received on the 17th inst. the Maharajah of Sikkim, and Lieut. General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew. Prince Chira arrived in Tokio on 16th inst. from Europe by way of Siberia.

MR. S.D. SETON courteously informs us that he received a telegram from Bombay yesterday evening announcing that the final of the triangular cricket matches played at Bombay between the Presidency and Hindoo teams by its usual.

THE manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China courteously informs us that he has received this morning from the London Office a telegram advising that an interim dividend has been declared for the past half-year to 30th June, 1908, at 15% p.a. free of income tax.

A cook named Chan Wing, who was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with stealing fifty pairs of shoes from a shop in Des Voeux Road a fortnight ago, was given six months' hard labour. Another man named Lang Shio, to whom the cook was alleged to have sold the stolen property, was remanded.

LATE last night or at an early hour this morning the Civil Service Co-operative Society Store in Beaconsfield Arcade, was broken into by burglars. Admittance was gained through a flight from Battery Path, and a quantity of goods, valued at about \$10, was stolen. The goods comprised a number of pipes, some tobacco, and \$3 in cash.

THIS morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding, the Kwong Hing Cheong firm sued a contractor named Chu Yeung to recover the sum of \$400, money alleged to have been lent to the defendant. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant appearing in person. It was stated that the plaintiff paid a debt for a firm, at defendant's request, and in which firm defendant was supposed to be a partner. This the defendant denied absolutely, and the case was adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Colonel Darling, R.E., commanding the Forces in South China, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Reed Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chubb, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Mr. F. J. Bideley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B.E., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the Governor, laid on the table the following sessional papers:—

Report on the Assessment for the year 1908-1909.

Abstract showing difference between the estimates of expenditure for 1908 and 1909.

Financial statements in connection with the Estimates for 1909.

Report on the Typhoon of 27th-28th July, 1908.

Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1907.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table, the report of the Finance Committee (No. 15).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 44 to 56. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. M. Stewart—I rise to move that—In the opinion of this Council the "reasons given in the House of Commons on the 28th July by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in explanation of the peremptory nature of the order issued to your Excellency on the 6th May, are unsatisfactory."

The reasons referred to were given in the debate on the Colonial Office vote. The full report of that debate, received here during the recess, has no doubt been read with interest by every member of this Council, and some of us, indeed most residents, must have felt grateful to Mr. Lyttleton for having, realised so clearly the point of our original protest and for having represented it so effectively. His reference to the Colony was in these terms (I quote from *The Times*):—"In carrying out the resolution of the House for the discouragement of the opium traffic, it was presumed by every one who took part in that debate that any action taken by the Government would be deliberate and cautious, and in particular that they would seek to enlist the co-operation of the authorities of the various Colonies concerned. Unless this was misinformed there had been a grievous departure from that wholesome rule in Hongkong. He was informed that a telegram was sent by the Secretary of State on May 6th saying to the Colony of Hongkong that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishment in Hongkong. That telegram reached Hongkong three hours before the statement was made public in the House of Commons, and therefore before any information was vouchsafed to the Colony on the matter. Absolutely no previous consultation had taken place, so far as he was informed, and no opinion taken of the members of the Legislative Council. He hoped there would be some explanation given of this apparently high-handed proceeding."

The explanation offered by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies was as follows:—"With reference to the complaint that we took action without consulting the authorities of Hongkong, although they did their best to ascertain the views of the people, it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hongkong."

Sir, I think it is not to be wondered at if Hongkong inhabitants find that a hard saying. The impression which it is calculated to create upon the mind of any reader is obviously an unfavourable impression. The words suggest that the inhabitants are impossible people to deal with. No one could take it for a complaint. Anyone might take it as a slight. At the very least, it is open to misconception. It is not even clear. Who did their best? His Majesty's Ministers or the Hongkong Authorities? There is room for just that much ambiguity owing to the speech being reported in the third person. But this ambiguity does not really signify, for His Majesty's Ministers would naturally seek to ascertain the views of the people through the Hongkong Authorities. When and how did His Majesty's Ministers do their best? The telegram which they caused to be sent on the 6th May contained no reference to the views of the people. It merely notified you, Sir, of an impending announcement. Apart from that, the explanation is required to cover an antecedent period. It is, therefore, pertinent to inquire when, if ever, did the Home authorities approach the Hongkong authorities with the object of ascertaining the views of the people? And did the Hongkong authorities inform them that reasoned opinion was non-existent in the Colony? I imagine not. How then did the Under-Secretary of State come by this knowledge? He had scarcely been long enough at his duties to have learnt it by experience, and it can hardly be that he derived it from the permanent officials of the Colonial Office, because in that case Mr. Lyttleton would also have known of our "barbarous state" and would have realised why we were thus treated, which he manifestly did not.

However, having unconsciously delivered himself of this statement, the Under-Secretary proceeded to tell Mr. Lyttleton with having previously expressed approval of the Govern-

ment's policy. Mr. Lyttleton explained his former utterance that—"I agreed with that policy but what I said was that every person of sense presumed that ordinary steps had been taken that would make the policy palatable." Upon this the Under-Secretary said:—"The ordinary steps could not be taken for the reason given, presumably, that is, because it was impossible to get a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hongkong. And yet, notwithstanding this, he proceeded to say that the ordinary steps were now being taken. Apparently the reason given suddenly ceased to be operative. It is all a little puzzling. First the admission is made that the issue of the order in question, without previously consulting the authorities of Hongkong, was an extraordinary step to take; next it is claimed that this extraordinary step was justifiable because it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants; and then refuge is taken in an assurance that henceforth the action of His Majesty's Ministers will be guided by the advice received from your Excellency. To those of us who have confidence that the advice offered by your Excellency will give due weight to the reasoned opinion of the inhabitants, it appears that, after all, His Majesty's Ministers will probably be found availing themselves, in some measure, of the very thing that the Under-Secretary of State said it was impossible to get. But, Sir, no sooner had he said this than he seemed to relent, for almost in the next breath he claimed on behalf of the Government the support of "the best opinion in Hongkong." The inference is that though a reasoned opinion is impossible to get, the kind obtainable is divisible into degrees of comparison. Of these, that which supports the action of the Government is regarded by the Under-Secretary as the best. Naturally! But then the best cannot, on his own showing, be worth anything. This, Sir, is the explanation which I have ventured to describe as unsatisfactory. And when I realise that I have so described it I am amazed at my own moderation. Sir, in the House of Commons, owing to the limited time at the disposal of private members, it is the custom to ballot for the privilege of bringing forward resolutions dealing with matters of public interest, and it seems to have just so happened that Mr. Johnson won a place for his opium resolution, precisely as he might have won a doll in a raffish at a bazaar. Up to this time the opium policy of the Government had been conducted with commendable deliberation. Committed to it by the passing of a former resolution in May 1900 they had contented themselves with concluding an arrangement for the reduction of the Indian export, and with instituting inquiries in Ceylon and Singapore as to the best method for discouraging the use of the drug. Judging by the fact that they did nothing definite here it was natural to suppose they realised that there was no necessity for drastic measures, inasmuch as the gradual cessation of the Indian trade would, if China kept faith, automatically entail the extinction of the opium habit in this Colony. But when they found themselves suddenly faced with the problem of accepting or opposing a resolution the terms of which conveyed censure of these leisurely methods, they evidently feared to offend the powerful following of the English anti-opium agitators by opposing it, and so deciding to accept it, they became anxious for tactical reasons to create the impression that they were already pursuing an active policy in all directions, and were everywhere leading, instead of being driven into action. They therefore hurriedly forestalled the recommendations of the resolution with regard to Hongkong by despatching the telegram of the 6th May. The message was sent in order that its despatch and terms might be effectively announced in the debate on the opium resolution. As a tactical move it was well calculated. The desired effect was produced. The announcement brought down the House, Cheers greeted it. The Government scored. From a practical point of view the main object of the opium policy was not advanced one jot. The ordinary steps are now being taken—Despatches, reports, consultation, compromise. But the main object of the telegram was achieved. As I said, the Government scored. That, reduced to simple narrative form, is, I believe, what the reasoned opinion of Hongkong holds to be the history of this "apparently high-handed proceeding." We could not understand it, at the time, because its comparatively harmless nature was obscured in the first instance by the news agencies interpolating the word "forthwith" into the order to close the diwans, and because of other obscurities. But that it now seems clear, is why the ordinary steps were not taken, and not the reason given by the Under-Secretary. This explanation, at least fits the facts and by the light of them the reasons given by the Under-Secretary are seen to fall to the ground, and to lie in a confused heap, forming stumbling blocks instead of "ordinary steps" towards making the policy of the Government palatable. I cannot understand a better way of making the policy palatable in this Colony than by offering redactions on our good name in defence of methods due to the immediate needs of Ministers created by the exigencies of debate. The policy will be made more or less palatable according as the belief given or losses ground that it is dictated by higher motives than those which we associate with mere party strife. The more we are convinced of this the less, to adopt Sir Henry Blake's expression, shall we kick.

Of course, the Under-Secretary could not be expected to explain the matter in this way. But surely he ought never to have come within measurable distance of setting up such a clumsy indictment to do duty as an excuse. No doubt it is open to anyone to contend that you cannot get a reasoned opinion from any large number of people. But I submit that it could only be averred of us in the sense in which it would be true of almost any community. In one sense it would be true of London or Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow. But I think that no politician would be likely

to make a similar remark about the inhabitants of any English, Scotch or Irish town. He would be likely to hear about it if he did. Are we to conclude that because we are so far away our susceptibilities need not be so carefully considered? Does consideration vary with the distance? This would be an unfortunate impression for any Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to create. It might have been expected that he would be careful to avoid making remarks calculated to arouse resentment in even the most distant of the communities with which for a time he is to be officially connected. But perhaps we shall be told that he did not say it; that he said something quite different; that the reporter is to blame. Or, may be, a meaning will be read into the text which will help the Under-Secretary out. This has already been done by Editors and others who like most of the rest of us here have found it, as on explanation, inexplicable. In the meantime as the statement stands in the columns of *The Times* for all men to read, it seems to me that it is the duty of the Unofficial Members of this Council to challenge it, and I therefore look to my colleagues to support me in voting for the resolution, which I have designed for that purpose, and which I now move.

Mr. Wei Yuk seconded. His Excellency the Governor, replying, pointed out that Hansard for July for the Imperial Parliament had not yet reached this Colony and there was therefore no record of the actual words used by the Under-Secretary. The *Times* report was not an actual record being reported in the third person. At the same time he did place on it the construction which had been assumed by Mr. Stewart. The statement that it was impossible to obtain a reasoned opinion from Hongkong appeared to him to mean that it was impossible to obtain it between the time of the accession of the new Secretary of State and the pronouncement in Parliament. He was unaware that any steps had been taken to consult the people of Hongkong on the subject. Perhaps further communications from home would throw light on the position. When he read the Under-Secretary of State's reply in the House of Commons he considered that it was satisfactory. Personally he heartily endorsed the words of the mover of this resolution that the higher the motive which prompted the policy of the Government and the more they were convinced that the motive was based not on the exigencies of party politics but on the conditions of the country the more willingly should they co-operate.

Mr. Murray Stewart replied, refusing to withdraw.

A vote was taken.

All the Unofficial Members voted in favour of the resolution. All the Official voted against.

The resolution was lost by 7 votes to 5.

BUILDING AUTHORITY'S PROSECUTIONS.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—In proposing the second resolution which stands in my name, I do not intend to say more than a very few words. The facts upon which the comments are common property and it is unnecessary to do more than recapitulate them briefly. Broadly speaking they may be recapitulated thus. Early in the second half of July a large number of notices were served upon property owners in the name of the Building Authority, calling upon them to execute various repairs.

On the 24th July tremendous rains fell, causing considerable damage, and making a large call upon the reserve labour resources of local contractors. While struggling with the extra work this entailed the Colony was visited by a severe typhoon which impressed itself forcibly upon a great number of houses in the town, and left almost every house at the Peak calling loudly, through broken windows and gaping roofs, for immediate repair. Text was on the 28th July, as we all have reason to remember. From that time onwards for a month and more it was no-ordinarily impossible to execute repairs with any degree of rapidity and it must have been the experience of everybody whose house or premises stood in need of mending that he had to wait. Nobody liked it because several typhoons were distinctly reported about this time and the prospect of being caught by one was, under the circumstances, distinctly disquieting. But most people took a reasonable view of the position and, realising that every nerve was being strained by the architects and contractors, put their tempers under restraint and exercised the virtue of patience. It was therefore with something like amazement that we read one day in the papers of the issue of a large number of summonses upon property owners for failure to carry out during this very period the former requirements of the Building Authority in the matter of repairs. I have been informed that as many as 99 were issued calling upon property owners to appear at the Police Court on one day, on the 21st August. It is just this kind of inconsiderate proceeding which rouses the ire of the general public and brings the Administration into disrepute.

In particular it naturally arouses the ire of property owners and leads them to regard the Public Health Ordinances with so-eating much stronger than disfavour. When the new Act was passed it was pointed out on all hands and in this Council that its success mainly depended upon the spirit in which its provisions were interpreted and the discretion with which they were applied. In the debate on the Third Reading I had the temerity to express the hope that the powers entrusted to that mysterious abstraction known as the Building Authority would be used with discretion. I undertook your Excellency to assure this Council, and through this Council the community, that it was the Government's desire to avoid unnecessary friction in carrying out the provisions of the new Act, and Sir, the fact that on the matter being represented to you most of these summonses were promptly withdrawn, shows that you acted with the general sense of the community in thinking that they were unwisely issued. But that such things can happen to spite of the assurance of your Excellency and apparently without the knowledge and consent of the higher officials of the Government suggests a weak link

in the chain of responsibility and with the idea of seeking to remedy this defect, in the only way that lies open to the Unofficial Members of this Council, namely by drawing particular attention to the weak spot I move:—

"That the members of this Council regret the recent action of the Building Authority in instituting on a large scale criminal proceedings against property owners for failure to comply with the requirements of the law under circumstances which, in the majority of cases, rendered compliance impracticable."

Mr. Slade seconded, holding that the Building Authority should have exercised that discretion which the Ordinance reposed in him. He hoped that some way would be found to see that those directly connected with the administration of the Ordinance would attempt to carry out His Excellency's intentions in future.

The Director of Public Works submitted the following statement, which, he said, was proof for refusing to pass this resolution:—

Any deficiency in the number of summonses issued out as compared with the number of notices not complied with is explained by the fact that a large number of notices were issued in the first instance, and a large number of them were subsequently withdrawn. The following table shows the number of summonses issued and the number of notices not complied with, during the period from the 1st July to the 31st August, 1908.

Period for which summonses were issued.	Number of summonses issued.	Number of notices not complied with.
1st July to 31st July	10	18
1st August to 31st August	15	15
Total	25	33

Period for which notices were issued.	Number of notices issued.	Number of notices not complied with.
1st July to 31st July	10	18
1st August to 31st August	15	15
Total	25	33

Period for which notices were issued.	Number of notices issued.	Number of notices not complied with.
1st July to 31st July	10	18
1st August to 31st August	15	15
Total	25	33

Mr. Gresson thought that the words of the Director of Public Works afforded ample reason why the resolution should be passed. There notices were issued at an extraordinary time and it seemed to him, as the Director of Public Works himself admitted, that the public of Hongkong was extremely anxious to comply with the regulations. Reference had been made to the fact that the Building Authority was not asked to grant a period of grace. He should say the answer to that was obvious. No such question was put to him because nobody expected summonses to be issued at that particular period.

A vote was taken.

As in the case of the former resolution all the unofficial members voted for the resolution and all the official against it.

The resolution was lost by 7 votes to 5.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

The Hon. Mr. M. Stewart asked:—With reference to reports which have appeared in the local Press concerning the alleged unsatisfactory state of some of the stone railway bridges under construction in Kowloon and the New Territory, have the Government any information to impart?

The Colonial Secretary replied that the information in question that the government was willing to impart would be communicated in the Governor's speech on the Estimates.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five millions five hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars to the public service of the year 1909.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

Addressing the Council on the Colonial Estimates for 1909:—

His Excellency said:—Gentlemen.—Before I deal with the Estimates for the coming year I will invite your attention to the financial statement in connection with them, which has been laid upon the table. From this you will see that the balance of assistance on December 31, 1907, stood at \$1,444,175, while the estimated balance on the 31st December, 1908, is \$561,175, owing to the fact that a debit balance of \$88,049 is anticipated to accrue from the working of the current year. I will first explain how this deficit—which is the excess of the revised estimate of expenditure over the revised estimate of revenue—has arisen. In fact since we anticipated a surplus of \$49,559 our total falling it really amounts to \$63,408. This large sum is in round figures accounted for as follows:—We expected to realise \$152,000 less revenue than we estimated for. There is an increase of \$38,000 in the total of ordinary revenue, but a deficit of \$100,000 in land sales. The expenditure of the year is on the other hand about \$178,000 more than we estimated for. The chief items are as follows:—Contribution to Flood Relief, Fund, \$30,000; Typhoon damages, \$10,000; excess estimate of expenditure on harbour, \$10,000; and inclusive of cost of labour and material due also to floods, (a) Balance of excess over savings, Public Works Department, \$40,000; (b) Spend on Typhoon Relief and Causeway Bay, \$10,000; (c) Excess of estimate \$100,000; excess of expenditure over savings, in Public Works Department, \$10,000; (d) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (e) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (f) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (g) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (h) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (i) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (j) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (k) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (l) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (m) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (n) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (o) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (p) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (q) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (r) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (s) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (t) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (u) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (v) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (w) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (x) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (y) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (z) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (aa) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ab) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ac) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ad) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ae) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (af) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ag) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ah) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ai) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (aj) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ak) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (al) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (am) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (an) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ao) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ap) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (aq) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ar) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (as) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (at) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (au) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (av) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (aw) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ax) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ay) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (az) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ba) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bb) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bc) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bd) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (be) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bf) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bg) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bh) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bi) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bj) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bk) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bl) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bm) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bn) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bo) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bp) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bq) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (br) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bs) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bt) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bu) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bv) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bw) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bx) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (by) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (bz) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ca) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cb) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cc) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cd) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ce) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cf) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cg) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ch) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ci) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cj) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ck) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cl) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cm) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cn) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (co) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cp) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cq) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cr) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cs) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (ct) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cu) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cv) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cw) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cx) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cy) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (cz) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (da) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (db) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dc) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dd) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (de) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (df) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dg) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dh) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (di) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dj) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dk) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dl) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dm) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dn) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (do) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dp) Excess of estimate \$10,000; (dq) Excess of estimate \$10,000;

works recurrent and public works extraordinary. The former vary from year to year, sometimes showing a small excess, a small deficit, or a small saving, and cannot be estimated with exactitude. In the case of the latter, every excess on expenditure not estimated for has been fully explained to the Council and a vote taken for it at the time. The savings which have been effected have not been at the expense of the Law Courts and Post Office, which have been pushed on as far as possible. They amount to \$35,700 of which the postponement of Queen's Statue Pier, and of part of the work of raising the Victoria Road account for \$10,000 each, and cattle depots for 11,000, the remaining \$4,000 being on survey marks and filter beds. When the year is completed, and the accounts finally made up full information can be given on those matters.

The balance of assets at the close of 1907 stood at \$1,114,775 and this deficit will reduce them between \$98,116 and \$96,116, which we anticipate will represent the amounts of our reserves at the end of the current year. You will, no doubt, observe, out of the total sum debited to the reserve, viz., \$581,000, about \$200,000 is on account of the typhoon damage which in my statement, I said we should have to charge partly against our reserves. I trust that the remaining quarter of this year may show an improvement in revenue and that this estimated deficit may prove to be an excessive forecast.

We will turn now to the estimates for next year. When introducing the Estimates last year, I had to express regret that the revenue showed a progressive decrease. I am glad to say, that we anticipate that we shall realize in 1909 a somewhat larger total than the amount estimated for the current year. I refer of course to ordinary revenue, exclusive of special light dues, widows' and orphans' fund and land sales. The increase is \$125,865, of which about \$87,000 is accounted for by new sources of revenue or increases in the previous duties act. Nevertheless there is a small increase of 143,800 and I trust that that increase, however small, may be an augury that we have turned a corner and seen the worst year of the depression. Still I must remind you that our estimated revenue for 1909 is \$1,188,834 less than the realized ordinary revenue of 1907, itself a year of decline by 2.7 from the previous year and wears \$568,374 less than 1906 which represents the high water mark of our prosperity. In the decennial period, however, previous to 1906, the gross revenue rose by the amazing figure of 209 per cent., nearly treble—and we must not therefore regard it as too serious a matter that our estimates of revenue for next year shows a decline of 8.6 from the highest we have realized. I have been speaking of ordinary revenue. When we look at the figures for extraordinary revenue we see the land sales, from which we normally expect to realize about \$300,000, only realize \$159,750 in 1907, and are only estimated at \$100,000 in the current year. I have put the figure for 1909 at \$150,000 for I believe the barometer is pointing better weather and land sales are the index of our financial barometer. There are two other items under the head of estimated revenue for next year, and both merit a special remark. \$230,000 is not down as the product of the extra amount levied on shipping with the object of constructing the new typhoon refuge. This is appropriated to the work with no additional contribution from the Government under public works extraordinary. It represents not merely the product of the extra amount charged on ocean shipping but also the extra dues levied on day and night entries of river steamers. It is put under estimated revenue, the Secretary of State and H. O. having agreed to exempt it from M. C. There is also a sum of \$412,300 of which \$371,500 represents the loaned capital taken over by the Government from the Widows and Orphans Fund, while \$40,800 represents the contributions during the year. The debate on the Ordinance which transferred this fund to the Government is too recent in your memories to need any detailed reference on this occasion. The sum of money which is placed at the disposal of the Government is the capital fund, the interest on which in addition to the annual contributions goes to pay the annual charges for pensions. This sum of \$371,500 is therefore in the nature of a loan; viz., the interest upon it in future years in the form of pensions will have to be met out of current revenue. It should therefore theoretically be invested in some remunerative work which would benefit the Colony and at the same time produce a sum equivalent to the interest, to meet the new charge upon the revenues. Seeing, however, that we have to meet a deficit this year larger than the capital sum I would only have to treat it by imposing new taxation, to the full amount of this capital sum. I believe and those whose advice I have sought have urged upon me that to impose taxation at this moment when we are not yet free from the heavy depression which has so reduced our revenue would be a mistake. Nor is there adequate reason for supposing that such an increase of taxation would be permanently required. I am prepared, therefore, to include it in the estimate of available funds to meet next year's liabilities, as was done with the Praya Reclamation Fund, etc., but I feel it my duty to point out to you that it is, as I have said, in the nature of a loan to tide us over our difficulties, the interest upon which we are liable for in the form of pensions in future years. The same applies to the annual contributions in so far as they exceed the liabilities of the pension list. These contributions aggregate \$10,800 while the pensions and expenses of the fund are estimated in 1909 at \$9,500 and we are, moreover, relieved of the sum of \$18,500, \$500 being the interest payable on exchange, hitherto thrown under miscellaneous service votes. Our total liability therefore amounts to \$42,800. For so long as the pensions are less than the estimated annual liabilities, for so long are we living at the expense of posterity, though when the position is reversed we have to provide for the "difficulties" to "tide" over the pensions of our annual revenue. But I do not look for any sympathy

with posterity from the taxpayers of the present day who are "put to it" to meet the exigencies of the present depression, but I can find some justification in the reflection that we are to-day paying the full interest on the funds borrowed for railway construction instead of debiting it to capital account as is not unusually done. These general considerations are of such paramount importance in considering our yearly Budget that I have not hesitated to occupy some time in discussing them.

I turn now to the Estimate of Revenue under its various heads. I do not propose to go into great detail in the matter, for the printed estimates with their fully explanatory notes and appendices speak for themselves and are designed to give the fullest possible information of every increase and decrease, both in revenue and expenditure. It would be an insult to your intelligence and an unnecessary waste of time for me to repeat information already at your disposal. I have therefore confined my remarks to such points as I think may be of real use to you in studying the estimates placed before you. You will, I regret to say, note a decrease in the estimate of the amount which are expected to produce under most heads. This has necessitated the imposition of some few increased levies under certain heads and these after most careful consideration I have thought it possible to impose. Such are the increased dues on lighters, cargo and water boats—an increase of \$17,000, and emigration house; while the operation of the Companies (Local Register) Act is estimated to bring in \$20,000. In spite of these new impositions the total under this head is still less by \$15,493 than the estimate for the current year. Stamp duties, due to depressed trade, are estimated to produce less than this year, but I am taking steps to ensure their more complete and thorough collection which will bring them up to the same total. You will observe that except for a small and negligible decrease in the divan licenses, no reduction has been made in the anticipated receipts from the opium trade. Any decrease therefore which may occur in consequence of the policy of His Majesty's Government, remains unprovided for and if there is no surplus at the end of 1907 they must be met by special taxation, or from the Colony's reserves, or in some other way. I am still in correspondence with the Secretary of State on this subject but the investigations which have been conducted here have taken a long time and the question has not reached any final solution, so that it has been impossible for me to deal with it in the Estimates. If there had been any surplus, however small, of revenue over expenditure it would have been whether a part of it should not be set aside for any possible liability on this account instead of devoting it to public works; there is not only no surplus at all but an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$7,170.

In these circumstances the question of the diminution of receipts from opium in consequence of the telegram which I received from the Secretary of State and read to this Council does not arise in connection with the estimates and in consequence is not directly involved in the Bill now before you. I hope however at an early date to lay papers before you and to make a statement on this subject which will afford the unofficial members any opportunity they may desire of expressing their views.

Class 2 of revenue shows an increase of \$1,404 which would be augmented to \$58,404 if the \$7,000 for postal transit charges referred to had not been eliminated. This sum is properly a departmental credit under the new Colonial Register and has therefore been deducted from postal expenditure instead of being shown as a credit under the revenue subject to military contribution. There is an increase of \$5,000 under Gunpowder Storage due to a fuller use being made of the very fine depot at Green Island which cost this Colony a large sum of money and has been little used in consequence of the dangers to private houses which were necessary before it was built. In order to meet the cost of the emigration sub-department in the Registrar General's office and also to meet our needs for general purposes for the medical examination of emigrants, we have increased and this is calculated to yield an increase of \$22,000. There is also an increase of fees in the Government School and Technical Institute and this is estimated to bring in altogether an increase for revenue purposes. It is rather a natural result of increased facilities for education which have resulted in a great increase in the number of pupils, and it must be regarded as a set off against increased expenditure on education. The decrease in the fees for medical treatment owing to fewer patients in hospital is the one solitary decrease upon which I can congratulate the Council. The more we spend on training sailors and sanitation, etc., the more we may expect to see our revenue from this source decline and the health of the Colony improve. The large rise in timber sales, \$1,700, is due to the inauguration of felling operations which now that the timber has matured in certain areas has become possible. The scheme is to fell strips of or blocks of timber annually during a cycle of 25 to 30 years so that when the last strip or block has been felled the earliest in rotation is again ready. The increased estimate from this source should therefore be permanent but I do not feel certain that it has not been an optimistic estimate. The increase in sales of vaccine is one which I am especially glad to note since it indicates an increase of vaccination among the Chinese.

In class three there is nothing very special to note except the satisfactory collection of the land revenue in the New Territory. During the year I have been in the Colony I have found no subject of greater interest than the land settlement in the New Territory and I have been impressed alike with the ability shown by the present Assistant Colonial Secretary in the original assessment and the tact, energy and discrimination of his successors, Messrs. Wood and Halliday, who have made the collection such a success. The revenue derived in many times greater than that levied by the Chinese Gov-

ernment prior to 1898. Yet it is paid with alacrity and has been as justly assessed, that no hardship or discontent is felt by the people. It is well, perhaps for this Council to have occasionally the opinion of a Governor who comes new to the Colony and has had experience of works of this class and the value that it owes to the ability and hard work of some of its junior officials. Neither the principal, nor the annual contribution to the Widows and Orphans fund in class five are helped to M. C. and therefore officers under the head of extraordinary revenue or "below the line" as the phrase is. The total estimate of revenue ordinary and extraordinary stands at \$6,708,996, an increase of \$481,106 over gross expenditure for last year. I come now to the estimate of expenditure of 1909. This stands at \$6,781,165, an increase of \$562,635 over the estimates for last year which in round figures is accounted for as follows:—The fall in exchange which has had so large a share in our deficits in the current year means an increase in salaries only in 1909 of \$156,278, new posts \$13,139, incremental rises \$12,480, increases of salary and allowances \$10,677, less small savings on various items \$1,433, equals \$40,863.

Capital expenditure on P. W. E. \$219,700 less a saving on P. W. R. \$4,500, and of \$47,950 on special expenditure accounts for \$167,250, military contribution \$15,161 and pensions \$5,000, addition \$50,161, while the additional interest on loans for railway comes to \$178,083 making a total of \$622,635. The loss by the fall in exchange is not of course ever fixed to the items of salaries alone but in all payments have to be made in sterling and is consequently responsible for a great part of the increase in the public works' extraordinary whereas last year on the best expert advice we felt justified in taking the rate of exchange at 2/- for sterling salaries and at 2/- for all other items. I have been advised that it is not safe to base our calculations for next year at a higher uniform rate than 1/10. The increase in every department is due entirely to this cause. In the Registrar General's department it has become necessary to create a small emigration sub-department in order to deal with the number of emigrants which has increased by thirty-four and a quarter per cent in the ten years prior to 1907 and by sixteen per cent over the previous year 1908 and in consequence of the provision of the new Ordinance which affords increased protection to assisted emigrants. The examination of this class is now transferred from the Harbour Office to the Registrar General's department, and the cost of the sub-department is \$5,123 which is very much more than covered by the additional fees for medical inspection. In the Treasury audit there is nothing special to note. Under the Post Office you will observe that in spite of the reduction of mail subsidy by £1,256 there is an increase of \$5,556 due to fall in exchange while transit payments are increased by \$10,000. The position as to whether the receipts from postal agencies in China should be liable to Military Contribution is still under reference to the S. of S. The Imperial Treasury and the Municipality of Tientsin have between them guaranteed to refund the estimated loss on the working of that agency for the coming year and the Post Office will therefore, I am glad to say, remain open. In the Harbour Department a special sum of \$2,550 has been provided for a buoy for the Coast lights, and some small expense is incurred on account of the new light to be placed on Blackhead's Hill. These steps will, it is hoped, improve the navigation of the Harbour of which complaint was made when the *s.s. Flora* went aground. They are the result of correspondence with the Admiralty and the report of the special committee. Regarding the Observatory I undertook last year to inquire very specially into the efficiency of this department. The Director assures me that the relations with other observatories are most cordial and that he has the best of instruments. He is the only person who can express an opinion on the latter point, but in order to secure both these points I purpose that after the typhoon season is past he shall visit the observatories at Manila and Shanghai and see their instruments and get into close touch with the directors. He has complained in a day of telegrams from a Hohow and I have been in correspondence with the Viceroy on this matter and I hope an improvement may be effected. In return we are sending improved warning to Canton of impending typhoons.

We have also arranged a better system of telegraphic and telephonic communication with the Observatory. Under Miscellaneous Government is relieved of a total payment of \$9,000 on account of interest on the Widows and Orphans' Fund and pensions. \$36,000 is retained on the estimates for the redemption of subsidiary coupons pending a final decision on this question. Considerable increases in salaries payable in sterling are due to fall in exchange. Under the vote for Land Office and Registry salary is provided for a new applicant as deputy official therein who will also undertake trade marks registration. The necessity for this extra assistance has been strongly urged by the Chief Justice and after careful inquiry I have satisfied myself that it is necessary. Immediately on my arrival the Chief Justice represented to me the urgent necessity of a third Judge both in order to lighten the work of the Judges and in order to form a more effective Court of Appeal. I found that my predecessor had not considered that the necessity had been demonstrated and the Secretary of State after a full review of the argument put forward by the Chief Justice had finally negatived the proposal. I feel myself that the existing Appeal Court which consists of two Judges only of whom the Chief Justice had a casting vote must necessarily be a farce since it practically prohibited an appeal from a decision of the Chief Justice. Proceeding, His Excellency said that the condition of affairs was very unsatisfactory both in the Chief Justice and in the Court of Appeal, except for very rich litigants who could afford to pay the fees to the Privy Council. At the same time he found that a third Judge was

not immediately necessary and he proposed that the Judge in Shanghai should come to Hongkong for appeal work. The Secretary of State agreed to this but the information came too late to be included in the Estimates. The cost would be £225 per annum, but the arrangement could only be regarded as a temporary one. His Excellency referred to the Meteorological and Harbour Departments, Forestry and Education. He dealt at considerable length with the expenditure on education in Hongkong, and contrasted with the cost in the United Kingdom and showed that Hongkong spent only some 2.6 per cent. of the revenue, whereas the United Kingdom spent over 12 per cent.

With regard to the military contribution, His Excellency said that the proportion of the contribution to the capital value invested in the Colony and regarded as an insurance against war risks, was not even two per cent. even if it were one per cent. In the United Kingdom 43 and 41 per cent. of the total estimated revenue was spent on defence and in that sum was included from one-half to two-thirds of the cost of the defence of Hongkong. The Public Works Department showed a considerable increase mainly due to the effect of the fall in exchange which increased the dollar salaries of the British staff.

Referring to the Canton to Kowloon Railway His Excellency said he had felt very much anxiety regarding the foundations of some of the major bridges, and in order to reassure himself he appointed the Director of Public Works and Mr. Williams, lately in the employ of the Naval Dock, an expert committee to inspect them and furnish him with a report. They had forwarded their report with the observations of the Chief Resident Engineer to the Secretary of State for communication to the Consulting Engineers who were responsible to the Government for the efficiency of the construction in all technical matters. He had not received their reply and meanwhile he directed all work on bridges to be arrested. It was only fair to the Chief Resident Engineer to say that he was confident that the bridges were sound.

With regard to the progress of the construction work, His Excellency thought that the railway would be open to traffic about March 1910. Explanations were given with regard to the acquisition of a quarantine station.

The total estimated expenditure exceeded the estimated revenue by over \$71,000. The estimates had been drawn up on the prospect of severe depression, but he hoped that the Colony had touched low water mark. He referred with satisfaction to the statement made by the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that prospects were more favourable and that view was corroborated by the Imperial Commissioner of Customs at Canton. His Excellency's speech occupied an hour and a half in its delivery.

Bill read a first time.

EVIDENCE BILL.
The Attorney General moved, the Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that the Bill entitled an Ordinance to extend a certain definition in the Imperial Act styled the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act 1907, be read a first time.

THEATRES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for regulating theatres and other places of public resort.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

The Bill provides that, "from and after the commencement of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to have or keep any house, marked or other place of public resort for the public performance of stage plays without a license granted by the Governor-in-Council under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every day on which such house or place shall have been so kept open for the purpose aforesaid."

The term "stage play" is defined to include every tragedy, comedy, farce, opera, burlesque, interlude, melodrama, pantomime, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, circus, concert or other entertainment of the stage or any part thereof.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till the 8th October when the second reading of the Finance Bill will be moved.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

A sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, other charges, for the following items:—

Language study allowances \$ 75
Head slopes 450
Total \$525

EDUCATION GRANTS IN AID.

A sum of three thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars in aid of the vote, Education, other charges, grants, principal grants under Grant Code.

STEAM-LAUNCH REPAIRS.

A sum of three thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, E—Steam launches, other charges, repairs.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

A sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, library.

FIRE BRIGADES REGIMENTS.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, E—Fire Brigade, other charges, repairs to engines and plant.

OBSERVATORY.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Observatory, other charges, laboratory expenses.

LAND RESUMPTION.

A sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, miscellaneous, compensation for the resumption of certain lots in Demarcation District No. 183.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

A sum of five hundred and ninety-four dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, A—Harbour Office, other charges, life-saving apparatus.

PRINTING.

A sum of eight thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, printing and binding.

LAND RESUMPTION.

A sum of three hundred and two dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, compensation for resumption of Lot No. 3,212 in Survey District IV, New Territories.

HEALTH OFFICE'S LAUNCH.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, A—Staff, Other Charges, Health Officer of Port, repairs to launch.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of six thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, for the following items:—

Buildings \$3,000
Communications 3,000
Maintenance of Telegraphs in New Territories 800

Total \$6,800

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, other charges, newspapers, periodicals, etc.

This was all the business.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON.

ANOTHER PATROL CRUISER TAKES THE WATER.

The second of the West River patrol

cruisers building in Hongkong to the order of the Government at Canton was launched to-day in the presence of a distinguished

gathering of British, Chinese and American naval officers and a number of civilians con-

ducted with the shipping interest in Hongkong and Canton. Among those present at the build-

ing yards of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., at Huohom, this morning, to take

part in the interesting ceremony were:—Rear-

Admiral Stokes, Secretary, Blanchflower,

Admiral Li Chun, Commander-in-Chief,

Kwangtung Navy, Commodore Liu Yee-fun,

Chief Engineer Cheung Pan-yuen, Captains

Ng Kwong-chung, Chan Siu-yung, Tsung

See-yung, Kong Po, and Luo Kai, Mr.

Harris, acting Commissioner, Kowloon, Customs,

Commander Grenfell, H. M. S. *Tamar*,

Capt. and Mrs. McCormick, U. S. S. *Albatross*,

Lieut. Commander J. Kiddle and

Officers, H. M. S. *Whiting*, Lieut. Com-

mander H. R. Tickell and Officers, H. M. S. *Sandpiper*,

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gresson,

Mr. R. Mitchell, acting chief engineer, Hong-

kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Mr. W. Wilson,

manager, Kowloon, Capt. T. P. Hall, members

of the staff of the various Dock Departments, and

a number of British and American officers. There

were also present the following Chinese gentle-

men:—Messrs. Fong Wa-chue, Choy and Tong.

The Chinese gentleman who acts as consti-

tutor of wireless apparatus for the Chinese Navy,

was among the guests, as also Mr. Brown, the

European instructor of wireless telegraphy to

the Chinese Government in Canton. The

limited accommodation provided on the plat-

form was insufficient for the large number of

guests, many of whom took their positions on

the deck of the new cruiser building for the

Portuguese Government at Dilly, Timor.

The patrol cruiser was decked with bunting

and on the word "Go" being given she

moved down the ways without a hitch and took

the water amidst a salvo of crackers and

cheers. As she glided down Mrs. Gresson,

wife of the chairman of the Dock Co., in

orthodox style, broke the bottle of champagne

across the cruiser's bow, naming her the *Kiang*

Chi.

On behalf of the Dock Co., Mr. Mitchell pre-

sented Mrs. Gresson with a gold bangle as a

souvenir of the part she had taken in the

pleasant ceremony.

An adjournment was made to the drawing

office where felicitous speeches were exchanged.

Admiral Li's address in Chinese being rendered

into English by Mr. Fong Wa-chue.

The Chinese Commander-in-Chief presented

Mrs. Gresson with a handsome bouquet of

flowers, thanking her, as he made the presenta-

tion, for so gracefully performing the ceremony

of naming the new patrol cruiser.

On the conclusion of the function Admiral Li

attended by his entire suite, and accompanied

by Capt. T. P. Hall, superintending the cruisers

on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr.

Fung embarked in a launch and proceeded to

Kwong Hip Lung's yards where the energetic

Chinese official made a personal inspection of

the other two cruisers, returning to Hongkong

shortly before noon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Hongkong Maru*) 27th inst.

Indian (*Katsang*) 28th inst.

French (*Caladonian*) 28th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Hongkong Maru* will be

due to arrive in Hongkong on 27th inst., at 3

p.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Albia* sailed from

Kobe on 23rd inst., morning, and will be due

to arrive in Hongkong on 29th inst.

The J. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Katsang* from Cal-

cutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port

on 22nd inst., and is due here on 24th inst.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY FROM US A VICTOR



AT

\$2 per week.

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LATEST RECORDS,

IMPROVED MACHINES

AND THE MARVELLOUS

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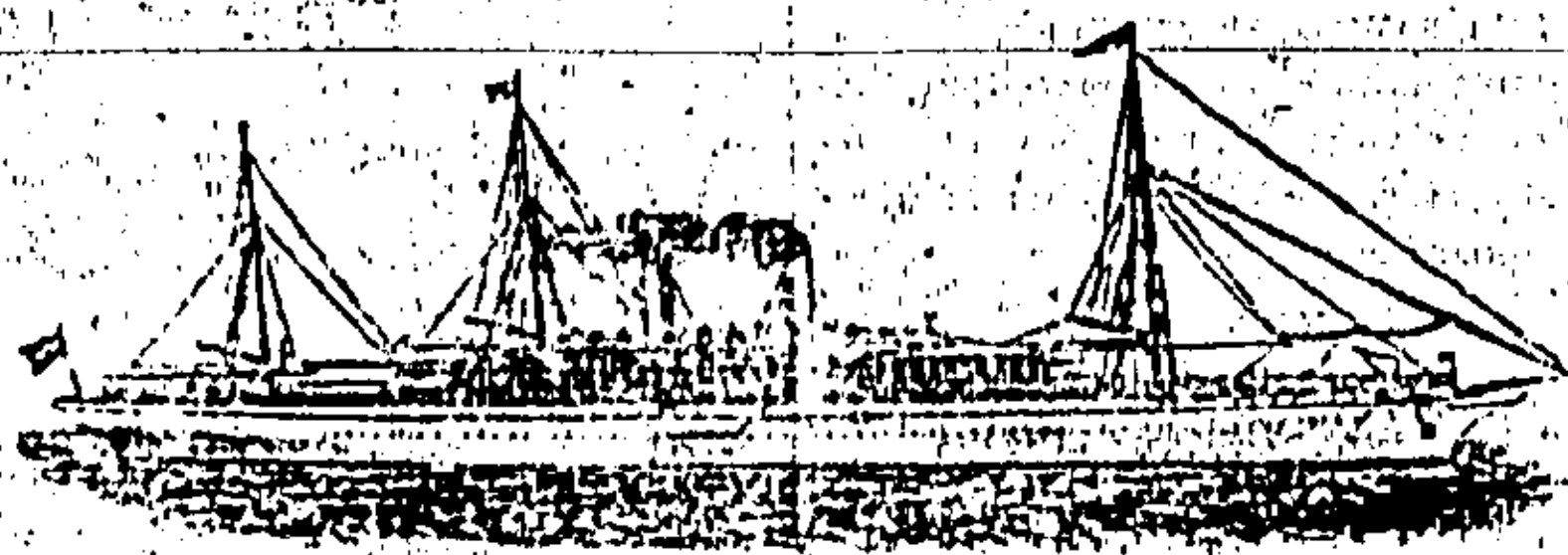
THE ROBINSON PIANO

C9 L79

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. 133

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a regular schedule service of under 12 days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line". Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 21st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information: Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to: W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Subject to Alteration)

From	Ship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"YATSHING"	FRIDAY, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	"CUANSANG"	SATURDAY, 25th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG and ANTUNG	"WAISHING"	THURSDAY, 1st Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & HONOLULU	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUNTSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAISANG"	FRIDAY, 9th Oct., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "Kuttsang," "Naisang" and "Yuntsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and Japan at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Ship	To Sail
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUIKHOV"	25th Sept., 2 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	25th " 3 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"OHILY"	26th " 8 A.M.
NEWCHANG	"KWANGSE"	28th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	10th Oct. "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmania Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon and Staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"ZAFIRO"	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.
"RUBI"	3540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 19.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA," Captain T. H. Hilde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Victoria," 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. "Persia," due in London on 14th November, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent,

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 25% on First Class Fare to Fochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain To Sail

Inverclyde	4,780	Jas. Lloyd	Sept. 26th
Craigvar	4,415	B. C. Edmonds	Oct. 9th
Suvaric	5,235	W. Shotton	Nov. 10th
Kumhar	5,235	F. S. Cowley	Dec. 1st
Yeddo	4,503	G. B. McGill	Dec. 22nd

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PAROUL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON: S.S. "SHIMOSA".....10th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER, "KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWN.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening; (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening; (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4. Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON & CO., LD., and SHID ON & CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Telephone No. 107.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN," Captain Martin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI," Captain Macfarlane, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, 19th October.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.

Intimations

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

Off Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong 9th March, 1908.

O. C. MOOSA, 1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH MILLINERY, IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID from the best American Manufacturer

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES, Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS, and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong and Shanghai 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Brouard, Robert, Volz, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and cures every thing that medicine can cure.

It is a powerful, yet gentle, cathartic, and its action is rapid and sure. It is a powerful, yet gentle, cathartic, and its action is rapid and sure.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 20th September, 200 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa & Co. 18

" Corned—Ham Ngan Yuk 18

" Roast—Shiu 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan 20

" Bullock's Brains—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 58

" Head—Ngau Tai 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu 18

" Feet—Ngau Kiu 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 10

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tu-keok 12

" Mutton Chop—Yung Pui Kwai 22

" Leg—Yung Pui 22

" Shoulder—Yung Shau 20

" Pigs' Chidlings—Chi cheong 24

" Brains—Chi Kwai 1

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 13

" Head—Chi Tai 14

" Heart—Chi Sum 1

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 10

" Liver—Chi Kon 7

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai 22

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 1

" Leg—Chu Pui 22

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 17

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau 5

" Keok 1

" Heart—Yung Sum 6

" Kidneys—Yung Yiu 1

" Liver—Yung Con 1

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 2

" Suet Boil—Sung Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sung Yung Yau 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 2

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yung Tong 2

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FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 18

Apple, (California)—Kam San Ping 20

" Ko 20

" (Chefoo)—Tin Chuan Ping 15

" Small—Hoi Tong 7

" Oustard—Fong Lai Chi 7

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Shung 5

